

	Key issue: How did the Conquerors and the Conquered change Britain: Key Words			Chronology
1	Anglo-Saxon	The people of England at the start of this period were Anglo-Saxons, originally German tribes who had settled in England.	792	First Viking attack on Monks at Lindisfarne
2	Danegeld	Payment given to make the Danes stop their attacks on England.	878	Alfred the Great wins an important battle against the Vikings at Edington.
3	Danelaw	Territory which had been taken by the Great Heathen Army which the Danes settled in setting up their own laws and customs but allowing some Christianity.	1002	The St Brice's Day Massacre attempts to wipe out Viking's in Aethelred's territory.
4	Alfred the Great	King of Wessex who originally fled from the Vikings but eventually won key battles his grandson became the first King of England.	1154	Henry II became King of England and was ruler of French territories in Normandy, Anjou and Aquitaine.
5	St Brice's Day Massacre	Aethelred the king of England decided to use aggression instead of paying Danegeld and therefore decided to kill all Vikings in his territory.	1175	Irish Homage: Irish king agrees to swear loyalty and pay taxes to the English king.
6	Cnut the Great	Viking and King of England, after his conquest of the country he was peaceful and organised his country using Saxons to help him.	1215	King John's losses in France are partially responsible for the rebellion and Magna Carta.
7	Angevin	Name given to a ruling English house, which owned a lot of territory in France.	1337	The Beginning of the Hundred Years War as the King of England claims he is also the King of France.
8	Dominion	A territory in another country owned by one ruling country, the Angevin Empire for example was an English dominion.	1453	Small English force loses the last major battle of the Hundred Years War.
9	Strongbow	Ireland had been a series of small kingdoms, after the Pope gave permission to England a lord nicknamed 'Strongbow' who was able to make Irish Kings swear loyalty to England.	Key changes to British People	
10	Homage	The act of paying loyalty to another leader or monarch, the Irish Kings gave homage to England the Norman lords to the King of France.	Christendom. Most of Europe was Christian by this time, Many Christian believers see the Pope as God's choice on earth, Anglo-Saxon kings could often only get the Vikings to stop their invasions by converting them to Christianity.	
11	The Hundred Years' War	Conflict between England and France based on Edward III's claim to the throne, this lasted over a hundred years.		
12	Crecy and Poitiers	Successful battles for English forces in the early part of the Hundred Years War English Longbowmen were able to defeat the French forces.	Commerce. Trade was important in the middle ages, the Vikings made most of their money from trade, but also extorted (forced) money from the English out of fear. Trade also encouraged English kings to seek more French land.	
13	Agincourt	The major battle of the Hundred Years War, a tiny English force defeated the much larger French army it basically forced the French King to make Henry V his heir.		
14	Longbow men	The simple weapon needed training but was inexpensive and deadly, it could fire almost every 4 seconds and made the English almost unbeatable for a hundred years.	Dynastic Politics. Power in Europe at this time was all with rulers, often kings. Family relations and personal disagreements could change the empires and size of countries. The marriage of Emma helped to give England an empire almost overnight. Similarly the complicated English links to Normandy allowed Edward III to claim he was in charge of all of England.	
15	Knights	French force in the Hundred Years War was mainly composed of these elite armoured warriors, the English archers would shoot their horses trapping and killing them underneath.		
16	Dynasty	A line of hereditary (passing from parent to child) rulers of a country.		
17	Magna Carta	Meaning 'Great Charter', this gave English nobles more rights after John had taxed them too much to pay for his failed wars in France.		